

# The Anti-Slavery Bugle.

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"NO UNION WITH SLAVEHOLDERS."

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## The Anti-Slavery Bugle.

From the Free South.

### HOW TO OPPOSE SLAVERY WITH EFFECT.

We are more and more convinced that the most effectual mode of opposing slavery is by attacking it where it exists, instead of warring upon it where it may possibly exist at some future period. In the first case, we are fighting an actual, tangible enemy; in the second, we expend our strength against a mere shadow, leaving the cause of the evils of which we complain, unharmed.

No enemy can be conquered until his stronghold is taken and overthrown. The stronghold to slavery is in the slave states. As long as it continues to exist and flourish there, it will be a powerful and unassailable foe to free government and the rights of man in the Federal Administration, and in all the states and territories of the Union.

The slave power has such a firm footing in the slave states, and has acquired such privileges and immunities that it can control the action of the Federal Government in all its departments, and to a great extent bring the free states into subjection to its will. The champions of freedom can never succeed against slavery as long as they suffer it to remain unmolested in its citadel. If they demand that there shall be no more slave states formed out of territory originally free, the slave power insists upon the constitutional rights of an embryo State to be admitted into the Union with such domestic institutions as its people may choose to establish; and carries its point. If the friends of freedom urge that no foreign territory shall be acquired by, or annexed to the Union without a proviso against slavery and involuntary servitude, the slave power demands the territory without any restriction, and their demand is finally conceded. If the prohibition of slavery in all the territories belonging to the Union is insisted on, a Congressional slave code for the protection of slavery in all those territories is demanded. If the people of the free states oppose the execution of the fugitive slave law within their limits, the slave power re-opens the African slave trade by way of retaliation.

The fathers of our Republic attempted to put an end to slavery by prohibiting its existence in any territory then belonging to the Union, and by the abolition of the slave trade, without seeking to "interfere" with the system where it then existed, and was likely to continue to exist, if let alone. After the lapse of seventy years, we have seen the result of this course. Slavery has continued to increase; the original slave States proper have been more than doubled; it has invaded the territories of the Union in all of which it exists to-day, and the trade to slaves from Africa to the Southern coast of the United States is now carried on in defiance of Federal law and of the Federal Government.

Confining the war upon slavery to a mere opposition to its further spread, is like attempting to cure a cancer by applying the corrosive sublimate to parts where its roots might be supposed would extend, instead of applying it to the cancer itself; the result of which would be, that the sound flesh would become irritated, and the cancer, untouched, would grow with increased malignancy and spread its destructive fangs throughout the whole system. So it is in the attempt to confine slavery; the outside opposition only gives it more life and energy, and really tends to increase the effects it seeks to overcome.

Slaveholders bluster about the opposition to the introduction of slavery into the territories; but they have no fears on that account. On the contrary, they are at heart rather pleased with it, as it serves to divert the attention of the people in the free States from slavery itself, and affords food for the malcontents in the south who might otherwise stir up a discussion at home on the question of the policy of sustaining the "institution." They are content to argue the question of the propriety of extending slavery where it does not now exist, so long as no interference is attempted with their "slave property" nor no encouragement given to free labor.

But touch that property—attempt in ever so slight a degree, and ever so mildly, to restore that property to its original rights of manhood and freedom, and you touch the apple of the slaveholder's eye; you inflame not merely his avarice, but you arouse the fiercest and darkest passions of the human soul. He fails to find language in which to portray the enormity of your crime, or with which to define the terrible punishment that should fall on your devoted head.

This shows distinctly what and where the tree is, at the foot of which the axe should be laid. The tree is Chattel Slavery, which grows and flourishes in the Slave States. The axe must not be struck at the branches or at the trunk, but at the root. The root is the holding of man as property. That is the thing—the principle—and must be preached out, talked out, written out, legislated out of existence. All efforts against slavery that have not this for their primary and final object, are as vain and useless as to throw up handfuls of sand against a strong wind to return upon and smother the garments of their projectors.

**THE DEMOCRATIC LAW.**—We learn that since the late election, a suit has been commenced in the Circuit Court Common Pleas against the Trustees of Greenfield township, by Stephen Robinson, for refusing his vote at the late election, under the Black Law of the last Legislature, on the ground that he had a "visible admixture of African blood." Mr. Robinson is an old and highly respected citizen of Greenfield, and has voted there for over twenty years. He has repeatedly been elected to office and now holds two civil offices in the township. None would suspect any such "admixture" from his appearance. Damages claimed, \$1,000. Kennan & Stewart, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

Another suit has been commenced in the same Court, by a colored citizen of Norwalk, against the Trustees of that township for the same cause. Damages claimed, \$300. Strong & Kellogg, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.—*Toledo Blade.*

### THE ATTEMPT TO ESTABLISH FREEDOM.

The following extracts gleaned from various sources, relative to Captain Brown's recent attempt to practically illustrate in the venacular of his own convictions of duty, the doctrine that "all men are created equal, and endowed by their creator with certain inalienable rights, among which are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness."

#### THE ATTEMPT MADE.

**Frederick, Md., Oct. 17.**—An insurrection is reported to have taken place at Harper's Ferry. An armed band of abolitionists have full possession of the United States Arsenal, at Harper's Ferry. The express train running east was fired into twice, and one of the railroad hands, a negro, was killed while trying to get the train through the town. The mob arrested two men who came in with loads of wheat, and took a wagon, loaded it with rifles, and sent it into Maryland.

The western train on the Ohio road has just arrived. The officers confirm the statement first received. They say that the bridge keeper discovered that a light had been extinguished, and went to ascertain the cause, when he was pursued and fired upon by a gang of blacks and whites. A colored assistant to the baggage master was shot and mortally wounded. Conductor Phelps was threatened that the train should not proceed, and being uncertain as to the condition of the bridge, waited till after daylight. He was detained six hours.

He says that the insurrectionists number two hundred whites and blacks, who have full possession of the armory. They are commanded by a man named Anderson, who lately arrived at Harper's Ferry. The rioters seized a wagon of wheat, loaded it with a quantity of muskets which were sent up to Virginia. The military of Frederick were ordered out. President Buchanan has ordered out troops, and an especial train is now getting ready to convey the troops from this city. He has also accepted Sanick's company of Frederick, and has ordered companies from Old Point This is authentic.

#### ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

**Baltimore, Oct. 17.**—Evening.—A dispatch from Martinsburg, which is situated west of Harper's Ferry, sent via Wheeling and Pittsburgh, has just been received. It confirms the report that the insurrectionists have taken possession of the arsenal at Harper's Ferry, and adds that the mob has planted cannon at the bridge, and that the trains had all been stopped. A body of armed men were getting ready to proceed thither to clear the road. Great excitement prevailed in this vicinity.

The following is just received from Monocacy, this side of Harper's Ferry: The mail agent on the western-bound train has returned to Monocacy. He reports the train as unable to get through the town, which is in possession of the negroes, who arrest every one they can catch and imprison on them. The train due here at 3 p. m., could not get through. The agent came down on an empty engine. The mail train went as far as Sandy Hook. The baggage master and another party started on foot to the bridge; they went through the bridge and were taken and imprisoned. They went before the captain of the insurrectionists, who refused to let anything pass. All the eastern-bound trains lying west of the ferry have been seized. The mail train bound west has returned to this station. There are from 500 to 700 whites and blacks engaged in the insurrection.

At 4 o'clock a train filled with the military, consisting of the Law Grays, City Guards, Shield Guards and other companies, left here for Harper's Ferry. Several representatives of the press accompany the train.

#### OPERATION OF STATE AND NATIONAL TROOPS.

**Baltimore, Oct. 18.**—3 o'clock. A. M.—Harper's Ferry has been taken possession of by companies from Charlestown and Shepherdstown, Va., and Frederick, Md. The rioters are entrenched in the armory, and hold Mr. Washington and Mr. Lafollet as prisoners. The insurrectionists, commanded by Captain Brown, of Kansas notoriety, numbered originally seventeen white men and five negroes, several of whom were shot. Two men of the Martinsburg company, were shot dead, whilst charging on the armory. A portion of the insurgents have left here under a leader named Cook, who, with a large party of slaves, is supposed to be moving towards Pennsylvania. Allen Evans, one of the insurgents, is lying in a dying condition here, having been shot through the breast. He says that the whole scheme was got up by Brown, who represented that the negroes would rise by thousands, and Maryland and Virginia would be made free States.

Col. Shriver, of Frederick, has just had an interview with Brown in the armory. He asked to be allowed to march with his men, and avowed his intention of defending himself to the last. His men are very strongly posted in the engine house, and cannon cannot be used against them for fear of injuring the prisoners they still hold. Some sixteen persons are known to have been killed. Fountain Beckman, a railroad agent was shot dead from the armory. Three rioters are lying dead under the bridge, having been shot by the Shepherdstown troops in their charge on the bridge.

Captain Cook is second in command of the insurgents. He is said to be posted in the school house four miles distant, with a large body of runaway slaves.

The armory was taken possession of about nine o'clock on Sunday night. So quietly was it done that the citizens knew nothing of it till the train was stopped. Col. Lee, who has arrived here, thinks there abundant troops on hand to capture the rioters, and seems perfectly certain that the original party consisted of not more than twenty white men and five free negroes. Capt. Brown had been about here and rented a farm four miles off, which had been the rendezvous of the rioters. Capt. Cook has also lived about here, and at one time taught a school. All the other white men are unknown. They are supposed, however, to be men who have been connected with Brown in Kansas.

8 o'clock.—The armory has just been stormed and taken after a determined resistance. Col. Shriver approached with a flag of truce and demanded the surrender of the armory; after expostulating for some time, the rioters refused. The rioters then advanced and made a charge, endeavoring to break open the door with sledge hammers, but it resisted all their efforts. A ladder was then used as a battering ram, and the door gave way. The rioters fired briskly, and shot three of the rioters who exchanged shots through the partly broken door. The rioters then forced their way through the break, and in a few minutes resistance was at an end. The rioters were brought out amidst the most intense excitement, many of the militia present trying to get an opportunity to shoot them. Capt. Brown and his son were both shot, the latter is dead and the former dying. He lies in the armory enclosure. He talks freely, and says that he is the old Ossawatimie Brown, whose feast in Kansas have had such wide notice. He says his whole object was to free the slaves, and in justifying his actions, says that he had possession of the town and could have murdered all the people, and he had been murdered in return. J. G. Anderson was also shot down in the assault, he was from Connecticut. The dead body of a man shot yesterday, was found within the armory. Brown declares that there were none engaged in the plot but those who accompanied him. The prisoners are retained within the armory enclosure.

Noon.—Soon after storming the armory, four dead bodies of the insurgents, who were shot yesterday, were found within the enclosure. Captain Brown and his son are dangerously wounded. Only two of the insurrectionists are unharmed, viz: Edwin Coppell and White, from Iowa, and Shields Green, colored, also from Iowa. The party originally consisted of twenty-two persons, of whom fifteen are killed, two mortally wounded, two unhurt, and three escaped. Soon after the assault on the armory, some firing took place from the hills on the Maryland shore, supposed to be a partying salute from Cook and his party, who left on Monday morning. The fire was returned with a general volley, but both parties were too distant for damage. A company of volunteers has gone in pursuit of the fugitives. There are probably a thousand armed men congregated here. Reinforcements have been pouring in all night from all quarters of the surrounding country.

1 30 P. M.—The Secretary of war has telegraphed to Col. Lee that Mr. Ould, the District Attorney for this district, will proceed forthwith to Harper's Ferry to take charge of the legal proceedings against the prisoners and bring them to trial. The train is now getting ready to convey horses and men from here to pursue the rioters into any State or locality where they may have fled. This is by order of the President, at the request of Gov. Wise.

#### FROM THE EDITOR OF THE BALTIMORE AMERICAN.

The principal originator of the short, but bloody existence of this insurrection, was undoubtedly Capt. John Brown, whose connection with the scenes of violence in the border warfare of Kansas, then made his name familiarly notorious to the whole country. Brown made his first appearance in the vicinity of Harper's Ferry, more than a year ago, accompanied by his two sons, assuming the name of Smith. He enquired about land in this vicinity, and made investigations about the probability of finding ores, and for some time boarded at Sandy Point, a mile east of the Ferry. After an absence of some months he reappeared in the vicinity, and the elder Brown rented or leased a farm on the Maryland side, about four miles from the ferry. They brought a large number of picks and spades, and this confirmed the belief that they intended to mine for ores. They were seen frequently in and about Harper's Ferry, but no suspicions seems to have existed that Bill Smith was Capt. Brown, or that he intended any movement so desperate or extraordinary.

Yet the development of the plot bears no doubt that his visits to the Ferry, and his lease of the farm were all parts of his preparation for the insurrection, which he supposed would be successful in exterminating slavery in Maryland and Western Virginia. Brown's chief aid was John E. Cook, a comparatively young man, who has resided in and near the Ferry for some years. He was first employed in tending a lock, and after a brief residence in Kansas, where it is supposed he became acquainted with Brown, returned to the Ferry, and married there. He was regarded as a man of some intelligence, known to be anti-slavery, but not so violent in the expression of his opinions as to excite any suspicions. Brown's two sons were the only white men connected with the insurrection, that had been seen previously about the Ferry. All were brought by Brown from a distance, and nearly all had been with him in Kansas.

The first active movement in the insurrection was made about 10 o'clock on Sunday night. Mr. Williams, the watchman on the Harper's Ferry bridge, whilst walking across towards the Maryland side, was seized by a number of men, who said that he was their prisoner and must come with them. He recognized Brown and Cook among the men, and knowing them, he treated the matter as a joke, but enforcing silence they conducted him to the armory, which he found already in their possession. He was retained till after daylight and then discharged. The watchman was to relieve Williamson at midnight found the bridge lights all out, and was immediately seized. Supposing it an attempt at robbery, he broke away, and his pursuers stumbling over, he escaped. The next appearance of the insurrectionists was at the house of Col. Lewis Washington, a large farmer and slave owner living about four miles from the Ferry. A party headed by Cook proceeded there, roused Col. W. and told him he was their prisoner. They also seized all the slaves near the house and took the carriage and horse and a large wagon with two horses. When Col. W. saw Cook he recognized him as a man who had called upon him some months previous; to whom he had exhibited some valuable

arms in his possession. When he made his visit on Sunday night he alluded to his previous visit and the courtesy with which he had been treated and regretted the necessity which made it his duty to arrest Col. W.

From Col. Washington's, the party proceeded with him, as a prisoner, in his own carriage, and twelve of his negroes in a wagon, to the house of Mr. Allstadt, and he and his son, a lad of 16 years of age, were taken prisoners, and all the negroes within reach being forced to join the movement, they returned to the armory at the ferry.

All these movements seem to have been made without exciting the slightest alarm in the town, nor did the detention of Capt. Phelps' train at the upper end of the town attract attention. It was not until the town was thoroughly waked up and found the bridge guarded by armed men and a guard stationed at all the avenues that the people found they were prisoners. A panic appears immediately to have ensued, and the number of the insurrectionists at once increased from fifty, which was probably their greatest force, including the slaves who were forced to join, from 500 to 600. In the meantime a number of workmen, knowing nothing of what had occurred, entered the armory and were successively taken prisoners, until they had at one time not less than sixty men confined in the armory.

#### ADDITIONAL DETAILS.

**Baltimore, Oct. 19.**—Several slaves were found in the room with the insurrectionists, but it was not believed that they were there willingly; indeed, Brown's expectations as to the slaves rushing to him were entirely disappointed. None seem to have come to him willingly, and in most cases were forced to desert their masters. But one instance in which the slaves made a public appearance with arms in their hands is related. A negro who had been sharply used by one of the town people, when he found that he had a pike in his hand, used his brief authority to arrest the citizen and have him taken to the armory. The citizens imprisoned by the insurrectionists all testify to their lenient treatment. They were neither tied nor insulted, and beyond the outrage of restricting their liberty, were not ill-used. Captain Brown was always courteous to them, and at all times assured them that they should not be injured. He explained his purpose to them, and whilst he had the workmen in confinement, made an abolition speech to them. During the previous night he spoke freely to Col. Washington, and referred to his sons. He said he had lost one in Kansas and two here; he had not pressed them to join him in the expedition, but did not regret their loss; they died in a glorious cause. The position of the prisoners in the engine house during the firing on Monday, and at the moment of the final attack, was a very trying one. Without any of the incentives of combat, they had to risk the balls of their friends, but happily they all escaped.

During Tuesday morning one of Col. Washington's negroes came in, and reported that Captain Cook was on the mountain, only three miles off. The Independent Greys, of Baltimore, immediately started on a scouting expedition, and in two hours returned with two wagons loaded with arms and ammunition found at Captain Brown's house. The arms consisted of boxes filled with Sharpe's rifles, pistols, etc., bearing the stamp of the Massachusetts Manufacturing Company, Chicopee, Massachusetts. There were found a quantity of United States' ammunition, a large number of spears, sharp iron bowie knives fixed upon poles, a terrible looking weapon, intended for the use of the negroes, with spades, pick axes, shovels and everything else that might be needed, thus proving that the expedition was well provided for; that a large party of men were expected to be armed, and that abundant means had been provided to meet all expenses. How all these supplies got up to this farm without attracting observation is strange. They are supposed to have been brought through Pennsylvania. The Greys pursued Cook so fast that they secured part of his arms, but with his more perfect knowledge of localities, he was enabled to evade them. On their arrival at the Ferry with their spoil, they were greeted with hearty cheers. The wagons were driven into the custody of Government. As everybody else helped themselves, why should not the Greys have a claim to the spoils? The insurrectionists did not attempt to rob the paymaster's department at the armory. A large amount of money was there, but it was not disturbed. A short time after Captain Brown had been brought in, he recovered and talked earnestly to those about him, defending his course and avowing that he had only done what was right. He replied to the questions put to him substantially as follows:

Are you Capt. Brown, of Kansas?  
I am sometimes called so.  
Are you Ossawatimie Brown?  
I tried to do my duty there.  
To free the slaves from bondage.  
Were any others connected with the movement?  
No.  
Did you expect aid from the North?  
No. There was no one connected with the movement but those who came with me.  
Did you expect to kill people in order to carry your point?  
I did not wish to do so, but you forced us to do it.

Various questions of this kind were put to Captain Brown, which he answered clearly and freely, and seemed anxious to vindicate himself. He urged that he had the town at his mercy; that he could have burnt it and murdered the inhabitants, but did not. He had treated the prisoners with courtesy, and complained that he was hunted down like a beast. He spoke of the killing of his son, which he alleged was done whilst bearing a flag of truce, and seemed anxious for the safety of his wounded son. His conversation bore impress of a conviction that whatever he has done to free the slaves was right, and that the warfare in which he was engaged he was entitled to be treated with all respect as a prisoner of war. He seemed fully convinced that he was badly treated and had a right to complain. Although thought a dying

man, on examination his wounds have proved to be not necessarily fatal. He expressed a desire to live and be tried by his country. In his pockets were nearly \$300 in gold, which with several important papers found in his possession, were taken charge of by Col. Lee, on behalf of the Government.

#### OTHER DETAILS.

**Baltimore, Oct. 19.**—The following important intelligence from Harper's Ferry has just been received: Last evening a detachment of the marines accompanied by some volunteers, visited Captain Brown's house. The first visit was to the school house, and not Brown's residence, as supposed yesterday. They found a large quantity of boots, shoes, blankets, clothes, tents, 1500 pikes with large blades affixed, and also discovered documents throwing much light on the affair. Among them are the printed constitution and bye-laws of the organization, showing or indicating a ramification throughout the various States of the Union, and they also found letters from various individuals at the North. One from Fred Douglass, containing ten dollars from a lady for the cause; also a letter from Gerrit Smith, about money matters, and a check or draft for \$100, endorsed by the Cashier of a New York Bank, whose name is not recollected. All these documents are in possession of Gov. Wise. The Governor has issued a proclamation offering \$1000 for the capture of Cook. A large number of armed men are now securing the mountains in pursuit of him.

**Harper's Ferry, Oct. 19.**—The following is the number killed and wounded during the recent insurrection: Killed, 5 citizens and 15 insurgents; wounded, 3 insurgents, prisoners, 5 insurgents.

The prisoners have been committed to the Charleston jail to await the action of the grand jury, when they will be indicted and tried in a few days. The arrangement about the jurisdiction has been settled in this way: The local authorities are to try the prisoners for murder, and in the meanwhile the U. S. authorities will proceed on the charge of treason. Gov. Wise said to Mr. Ould, the U. S. District Attorney, that he had no objection to the general government proceeding against the prisoners. That is what will be left of them by the time the Virginia authorities are done with them. Brown is better to-day, and has made a full statement of his operations. He says he rented the farm of Dr. Kennedy six months since, and the rent is paid until next March. He never had over 22 men at the farm at any one time that belonged to the organization, but that he had good reason to expect reinforcements from Maryland, Kentucky and North and South Carolina, and from Canada. He had provided arms sufficient for 1500 men, including 200 Sharpe's rifles and 1000 spears, all of which were left at the farm. He also had an abundance of powder and fixed ammunition. All the arms were from time to time brought from Connecticut, and other eastern points, to Chambersburg, Pa., and were directed to J. Smith & Sons, Kennedy Farm, (his assumed name.)

They were packed in double boxes, so as to deceive the parties who handled them on the way to the farm. He said that he made one mistake, in either not detaining the train on Sunday night or else permitting it to go on unmolested. This mistake, he seemed to infer, exposed his doing too soon and prevented his reinforcements coming. The names of all his party at the Ferry, on Sunday night, except three white men, whom he admits he sent away on an errand, is as follows, with their proper titles under the provisional government: Gen. John Brown, commander-in-chief, wounded, but will recover; Capt. Oliver Brown, dead; Capt. Watson Brown, dead; Capt. John Kagi, of Ohio, raised in Virginia, dead; Captain Anson C. Stephens, of Conn., wounded badly—has three balls in his body and cannot possibly recover; Lieut. Edwin Copie, of Iowa, unhurt; Lieut. Albert Hazlett, of Pa., dead; Lieut. Jeremiah Anderson, of Indiana, dead; Lieut. Wm. Leman, of Me., dead; Capt. John E. Cook, of Conn. Private:—Chas. P. Tidd, of Me., dead; Wm. Thompson, of N. Y., dead; Dolph. Thompson, of N. Y., dead.

The above, with the three whites previously sent off, make in all seventeen whites. Negroes: Dangerfield Newby, of Ohio, raised in Virginia, dead; Emperor, of New York, raised in South Carolina, not wounded, a prisoner—the latter was elected a member of Congress of the Provisional Government some time since; Lewis Leary, of Ohio, raised in Virginia, not wounded, a prisoner at Charlestown. Gen. Brown has nine wounds, but none are fatal. A bushel of letters were discovered, from all parts of the country; one from Gerrit Smith informs Brown of money being deposited in the bank in New York to the credit of J. Smith & Sons, and appears to be one of many informing him from time to time, as money was raised.

#### QUESTION OF JURISDICTION.

**Washington, Oct. 19.**—The President and Secretary of War were together several hours yesterday, on matters connected with the proceedings at Harper's Ferry, the result of which conference was the sending of U. S. District Attorney Ould thither to superintend the legal proceedings in the premises. The excitement which last night existed in Washington and vicinity has subsided, and the extraordinary force relieved. It is said that the affair at Harper's Ferry is the first case of the kind which has ever occurred in this country, involving at the same time both State and Federal Jurisdiction. While the State is affected as to slavery and locality, the general Government is interested with regard to the public property, it having exclusive control over the Arsenal grounds, independently for the State, and also with regard to the mails. Already, in distinguishing quarters, the question of Jurisdiction is discussed, as Gov. Wise will, it is said, claim the prisoners now held by the U. S. troops, to be dealt with according to the laws of Virginia. In this case the question of Jurisdiction will have to be determined by the Judiciary.

#### CONCERNING CAPTAIN COOK.

**Harper's Ferry, Oct. 21.**—Scouts are out in the mountains searching for Cook, but there is no doubt but that he has crossed the Pennsylvania

line, and is far on his way toward Canada. Every stranger that comes here is looked upon with suspicion, and several have been arrested on the charge of being spies. Mr. William Lacy, a gentleman from Charlottesville, was brought in to-day under arrest, causing great excitement. He was soon recognized and discharged. Mr. Ould also left for Washington last evening, thus virtually leaving the prisoners in the hands of the Virginia authorities. It is said that Gov. Wise is not very complimentary to the people of Harper's Ferry, imputing to them cowardice in allowing such a handful of men to hold a population of nearly 2,000 inhabitants prisoners for twenty-four hours. He also spoke of the fact of eight or ten men keeping forty or fifty citizens in confinement. One replied "Well, Governor, but you must remember we were packed together like sheep." The governor replied, "Yes, I know that, but I must say I think you acted like sheep also."

The hearing of the case before the Examining Court of Justice will probably take place to-morrow, when if it probable the prisoners will be removed to Wytheville for trial. Captain Brown is not considered in any danger from his wounds, though Stevens, it is thought, will not survive; he, however, has a powerful constitution, and may recover.

**Chambersburg, Oct. 21.**—This community has been considerably excited to-day by the appearance at noon of one of the fugitives from Harper's Ferry supposed to be Cook. A gentleman from Quincy overtook the man on the road leading from Waynesboro to this place and carried him some distance in his buggy. When about three miles from town, the man got out of the vehicle under the pretense of taking another road. About one hour after this the gentleman saw him upon one of our streets, and informed two others, who followed and tracked him to the house at which Brown's men have boarded when in town. Finding one man to guard the other went for assistance, but before returning, the suspected party had escaped at the rear of the house and passed through a garden. At the foot of the garden, a blanket, containing a Sharpe's rifle, unloaded, was found. The blanket is known to have been in his possession. Immediate pursuit was made by a number of citizens, but no trace could be discovered. The blanket is marked "E. L." and both it and the rifle are now in the possession of Sheriff Brown. It is believed that the man had other weapons. Cook's wife and child are now, and have been for the past week, at the house through which he passed, but she denies that this man was Cook. The general impression, however, is that it was him.

Parties are now in pursuit of him, and others leave in the morning. It is supposed that others of the fugitives are in the neighborhood, and efforts are now being made to ferret them out. If they are caught there will be no favor or protection extended to them by our citizens.

#### LETTER OF GERRIT SMITH TO CAPTAIN BROWN.

**Petersborough, June 5th, 1859.**—Capt. John Brown—My Dear Friend: I wrote to you a week ago, directing my letter to the care of Mr. Kearney. He replied, informing me that he had forwarded it to Washington City but as Mr. Norton received, last evening, a letter from Mr. Lamborn, saying that your address would be your son's house, viz: West Andover, I therefore write you without delay, and direct my letter to your son. I have done what I could thus far for Kansas, and what I could to keep you at your Kansas work. Less by endorsement and otherwise, have brought me under heavy embarrassment the last two years, but I must, nevertheless, continue to do so in order to keep you at your Kansas work. I send you here with my draft for two hundred dollars. Let me hear from you on receipt of this letter. You live in our hearts, and our prayers to God is that you may have strength to continue in your Kansas work. My wife joins me in affectionate regard to you, dear John, whom we both hold in high esteem. I suppose you put the Whiteman note into Mr. Kearney's hands. It will be a great shame if Mr. Whiteman does not pay it. What a noble man is Mr. Kearney! How liberally he has contributed to keep you in your Kansas work!

(Signed) Your friend, GERRIT SMITH.

#### THE ANONYMOUS LETTER.

The following is the anonymous letter received by Gov. Floyd, of which mention has been made. "Cincinnati, August 24th, 1859.—Sir: I have lately received information of a movement of great importance that I feel it to be my duty to impart to you without delay. I have discovered the existence of a select association having for its object the liberation of the slaves at the South by a general insurrection. The leader of the movement is old John Brown, late of Kansas. He has been in Canada during the winter drilling the negroes; and they are only waiting his word to start for the South to assist the slaves. They have one of their leading men, a white man in an armory in Maryland; where it is situated I have not been able to learn. As soon as everything is ready those of their number who are in the Northern states and Canada are to come in small companies to their rendezvous which is in the mountains in Virginia; they will pass down through Pennsylvania and enter Virginia at Harper's Ferry. Brown left the North about three or four weeks ago, and will arm the negroes and strike the blow in a few weeks, so that whatever is done, must be done at once; they have a large quantity of arms at their rendezvous and probably distributing them already; I am not fully in their confidence, so this is all the information I can give you. I dare not sign my name but trust you will not disregard the warning on that account."

[The following is the Constitution and Ordinance for the PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES.]

Whereas—Slavery through its entire existence in the United States is now, or has been, a most barbarous, unprovoked and unjustifiable war of one portion of its citizens upon another portion, the only condition of which are perpetual imprisonment and hopeless servitude, or absolute exter-